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New or Noteworthy American Grasses.—II.

By GEO. V. NASH.

SPOROBOLUS ASPER (Michx.) Kunth. Enum. 1: 210. 1833.

Agrostis aspera Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 52. 1803.*Vilfa Drummondii* Trin. Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. (VI.) Sc. Nat. 4: Botanique, 106. 1845.*Sporobolus asper* var. *Drummondii* Vasey, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 3: 60. 1892.

This grass and the next seem to have been confused. The plant named *S. asper* by Dr. Vasey is the *Agrostis longifolia* Torr., and not the *A. aspera* of Michaux, who apparently had in mind, so far as can be determined from his short description, the form with a long palet. The plant of Michaux, as here understood, has a long-acuminate, sometimes almost awned, palet, which usually much exceeds the scale; the outer scales narrow and acute; the culm and panicle, which is generally exserted, quite slender.

Grows from Delaware to Illinois and Missouri, south to Florida and Texas.

Vilfa Drummondii Trin. may eventually be separated as distinct, but at present it seems preferable to refer it to this species, intermediate forms being very numerous and apparently connecting the two.

SPOROBOLUS LONGIFOLIUS (Torr.) Wood, Class-book, 775. 1861.

Agrostis involuta Muhl. Gram. 72. 1817. Not Poir. 1810.*Agrostis longifolia* Torr. Fl. 90. 1824.*Vilfa Hockeri* Trin. Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. (VI.) Sc. Nat. 4: Botanique, 106. 1845.*Sporobolus asper* Vasey, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 3: 59. 1892. Not Kunth. 1833.

This is usually a more robust plant than the preceding. The panicle is generally more or less included in the upper sheath, sometimes merely protruding from the sheath fissure. The spikelets are wider, with broad, obtuse scales and palet, the latter about equalling the third scale.

Occurs from Maine to Illinois and Kansas, south to Long Island, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas.

SPOROBOLUS VAGINAEFLORUS (Torr.) Wood, Classbook, 775. 1861.

Vilfa vaginaeflora Torr. A. Gray, Gram. & Cyp. No. 3. 1834.

Sporobolus minor Vasey; Wats. & Coult. in A. Gray, Man. Ed. 6, 646. 1890. Not Kunth 1833.

Sporobolus filiculmis L. H. Dewey, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 2: 519. 1894.

The type of this plant, as indicated in A. Gray, Gram. & Cyp., is the form with long and narrow spikelets, the scales narrow and acuminate. Dr. Vasey took up and named as *S. vaginaeflorus* the form with shorter and broad spikelets, the scales merely acute. This plant is considered below.

SPOROBOLUS NEGLECTUS nom. nov.

Sporobolus vaginaeflorus Vasey, Wats. & Coult. in A. Gray, Man. Ed. 6, 645. 1890. Not Wood. 1861.

This is the plant that has long passed as *Vilfa vaginaeflora* Torr., but it is not the same, as indicated under the preceding species. Owing to this mistaken identity this plant appears to be without a name, and so the one given above is proposed. The broader and shorter spikelets, with the scales broad and merely acute, will readily separate this plant from the *S. vaginaeflorus* Wood.

In the vicinity of New York it is much less common than *S. vaginaeflorus*, which grows plentifully in many localities.

Dry sandy soil, Massachusetts to Kentucky, Tennessee and Kansas.

SPOROBOLUS BREVIFOLIUS (Nutt.) Scribn. Mem. Torr. Bot. Club. 5: 39. In part. 1894.

Agrostis brevifolia Nutt. Gen. 1: 44. 1818.

There seems to be much confusion in regard to *Sporobolus depauperatus* and *S. cuspidatus*. Forms of what appears to be a good species have been variously referred to either of the above. They agree well with the description of *Agrostis brevifolia* Nutt., and they are here referred to that species. The leaves are short, 1'-2' long; the empty scales obtuse or merely abruptly acute, less than one-half as long as the acuminate and sometimes short-cuspidate flowering scale.

Grows from Anticosti Island and Maine to British Columbia, south in the mountains to New Mexico and California.

S. depauperatus (Torr.) Scribn. is a plant of the extreme north-west, occurring in Washington and Oregon, possibly extending southward in the mountains. The culms are short and decumbent, the internodes very short, usually $\frac{1}{2}'$ long or less, the nodes often swollen; the empty scales broad, thin, white, delicate in texture, obtuse or acutish, more than one-half the length of the broad flowering scale, sometimes about equalling it.

In *S. cuspidatus* (Torr.) Wood the empty scales are acuminate and short-awned, more than one-half as long as the acuminate and awn-pointed narrow flowering scale. The plant is usually taller and has much longer leaves than either of the two species above mentioned, and ranges from Manitoba to the Northwest Territory, Missouri and Kansas.

ERAGROSTIS TRICHODES (Nutt.).

Poa trichodes Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. 5: 146. 1833-37.

Eragrostis Geyeri Steud. Syn. Gram. 272. 1855.

Eragrostis tenuis A. Gray, Man. Ed. 5, 632. 1867. Not Steud. 1855, nor *Poa tenuis* Ell. 1817.

Nuttall's name for this plant is the oldest, and is here taken up. This grass extends from Illinois westward and southwestward, and is not known to occur in South Carolina or Georgia, the region covered by Elliott's Botany. It could hardly, therefore, be the same as the *Poa tenuis* of that work, which, according to a specimen of that plant in the Columbia College Herbarium, labeled as coming from Elliott, is apparently the same as the grass now known as *Eragrostis capillaris* Nees, and which well accords with the description given by Elliott of his *Poa tenuis*.

POA BUCKLEYANA nom. nov.

Poa tenuifolia Buckley, Proc. Acad. Phila. 1862: 96. 1862. Not A. Rich. 1851.

No other name for this plant can be found, and so the above is given it in honor of Dr. S. B. Buckley, who first published a description of it.